Amusements To-Day. Abbey's Park Theatre-Direit. Aquartum - Climps Mellore. Houth's Thunter -- Unite Tom's Calin. Nijau Opera House—Oliveila. Nannell's Museum -Brasiwsy and 9th st. Poly's Theater-Zalles.

Grand Opers House-Our German Senator.

Raverly's 14th Nt. Theater-The Bolomian Oir Haverly's Eith Av. Theater-The Bolomian Oir Haverly's Nible's Exeden-Back Yesus. Boster & Blat's Concest Hall-Modern Sun's Courset Hall—more.
Modern Square Theater—Mass Kirs.
Mate de Temple—Memerian.
Ran Feancisco Minsteria—Himajway and 19th st.
Simingd Theater—Pidemius. Theatre Comique-Mulligan Surely Namines. Juny Paster's Theatre-Variety. Maties.

Windsor Then re-The Pairie Wat. Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN. is sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

sion 'quare Theatre-The Crede Matter

Wallack's Theater-The Gar's a

Not Knowing When You May Go Up Thirty Feet in the Air.

It happened to be on Sunday that one of the boilers under the sidewalk adjoining Messrs, James McCreery & Co.'s dry goods store in West Eleventh street exploded; and they seemed to take for granted that and there happened to be no one passing over that part of the sidewalk at the time. large by his assumption of a role for which, Had there been persons passing they might they said, his merits and his faults alike have been suddenly lifted thirty feet in the air and have come down dead.

And this is what may happen to any one the year. From one end to the other of that street the space underneath the sidewalks is more or less thickly occupied by steam bollers. They are glways liable to explode. demotishing buildings and destroying hu-

It is said that in consequence of the very cold weather, the boilers not used on those in use all the time.

Timely Observations.

Pending the nomination of Senator at Albany, and almost on the eve of the Republican caucus, a question was before the Senate at Washington which enabled Mr. CONKLING to make a point in favor of his candidate. In giving grants of public lands to some forty corporations to aid in the construction of railroads, Congress imposed as a condition that " said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from all tollor other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

This provision was held by the legislative and executive departments to require these companies to do the Government's transportation free of charge, and the corporations generally accepted their construction. A few of them resisted, and Congress authorized suit to be brought in the Court of Claims, with an appeal to the Supreme Court. Five against four of the Justices of the latter tribunal decided, in 1876, that the so-called Land Grant acts "secure to the Government the free use of the roads, but do not entitle the Government to have troops or property transported by the companies free of charge for transporting the

Although this decision seemed to fly in the face of the statute, and to furnish another proof of the subordination of the Court to corporate power, it was adopted, and an arrangement was made with these roads by which they were to receive fifty per cent. of the regular charges for transportation of Government troops and property. After the companies had carried this point, some of them alleged that fifty per cent, would be equitable compensation for one class of roads and insufficient pay for another class. Therefore, discrimination counts by the Quartermaster-General.

The debate showed that the railroads had many active friends, advocates, and perhaps some retained attorneys, on the floor of the Senate. The flerce zeal of several Senators in their behalf recalled the sharp struggle over the THURMAN act, which for the first time brought the Pacific corporations up standing, and compelled them to make a settlement with the Treasury for the money advanced and the interest acerued thereon to build the roads. The Supreme Court had decided, with a marvel of construction, that the interest on the bonds which the United States had loaned them did not accrue until the maturity of the loans.

When Mr. CONKLING rose to take part in confine himself to the proposition before the Senate. But he found the opportunity convenient for another object, and he improved it in a way to attract attention:

For one, although they may be land grant railroads, and although I know how fashionable and, presumably how profitable it is to orate and harangue about land grant ratiroads, I hope they will have the pinck themselves, or find somebody to advise them who has both the courage and integrity to induce them to resist and reture to take to it 50 per cent. If, in law and in fact, they ought to refuse it.

I believe myself that one of the crying evils of these times is a tendency which comes to be, that the Government of the United States, because it can because it is atrong in a tyrannous freedom, marches roughshed over contracts and obligations, over those things which plain talks call good faith."

Such declarations must be gratifying to VANDERBILT, GOULD, HUNTINGTON, and other patriotic owners of consolidated corporations stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic. They seemed to say in the plainest terms that a Legislature controlled by Mr. Conkland's partisans might be trusted for generous sympathy in their vast schemes, and that the surest way to secure them two votes in the Senate was to give Mr. CONKLING a colleague of his own choice. After this little speech CHAUNCEY DEPEW no longer attempted to make any fight against the machine at Albany.

Gambetta's Victory.

The detailed results of the election which took place on Jan. 9 in the 36,000 communes unable, therefore, to compare the present returns with those of the last election, and to measure with precision the predominance receives it. of the GAMBETTA party in the municipal indicate the overwhelming drift of public Deputies and the election of its successor.

The completeness of the victory won by ters by the measures taken against non- and prairie, the fires of that yearswept over

nged, or overawed. The expected note of protest and retuke had not been sounded from the Vatiean, and reactionary magistrates, alarmed by the bill dealing with the judictary, had become more circumspect in the expression of their sympathics. The Senate, too, which earlier conservative opinions, evinced a good deal of caution toward the close of the session, and forbore to persist in a contest with the Chamber over provisions of the Supply bill, curtailing the stipend of certain ecclesiasties and taxing the property of religious corporations. As for the Jacobins and Communists, who for the moment cooperate under the general name of Non-compromisers, they had quite lost the confident attitude maintained not long before, and in certain Parisian districts, of whose control they had boasted, they now confessed the futility of a contest by proposing to print he names of deceased persons on their tickets. Such was the general outlook during the last week of December; yet at that very time it was quite commonly esserted by the Parisian press that Gamourra, although still the strongest man in France, had sensibly declined in reputation, and Republican papers, not unfriendly to him, were easting doubt on the expediency of reflecting him as President of the Chamber for the ensuing year. They hinted at his

unfitness for the duties of a presiding officer,

his influence had suffered in the country at

untitted him.

It turns out that GAMBERTA has not lost i jot, but, on the centrary, has gained vastwalking up or down Broadway any day in | 1y in popularity since he has presided over the lower branch of the French Legislature This is proved incontestably by the few particulars yet received of the late communat elections, in which almost everywhere the lines were sharply drawn between supporters and opponents of what is understood to be GAMBETTA'S personal policy. Exposed, greater chance of the pipes freezing up, in | as he was, to a cross fire, assailed on the one hand by Reactionists and Conservative Sunday are more likely to explode than Republicans, and undermined on the other by uncompromising Radicals, he seems to have drawn around him the great mass of the French voters, including not a few of those who have hereto/ore been found in one or the other hostile camp. How significant, for instance, are the returns from Corsica, the stronghold of Bonapartism, where, out of 108 communes, the Opportunists carried 90. Far more important are the results in Paris and the great cities as attesting that the great majority of sincere Republicans are satisfied with GAMBETTA, and believe that Opportunism, though the word savors of time serving, does really mean in his mouth a resolute and constant though wary progress. It appears that neither in those industrial sections of the capital which are usually regarded as hotbeds of revolution, nor in Lyons and Marseilles, where the most advanced opinions have found many adherents, was a single Communist elected, although in a certain number of districts no candidate received a majority, and a second ballot became requisite.

When the present Chamber of Deputies was chosen, rather more than two years ago, a glauce at its composition showed that the centre of gravity fell within the ranks of the pure Left, as distinguished from the socalled Republican Union and the Extremists on the one hand, or from the Moderates combined with Reactionists on the other. No subsequent political incident has shaken this arrangement of forces, which now seems rendered permanent by the collective outcome of the municipal elections. Clearly the great central party which accepts the principles and obeys the guidance of GAMBETTA - which has convictions and applies them with courage but without foolbardiness_is growing at the expense of its rivals on either flank, and is destined more and more to represent the prevailing thought and purpose of the French nation. It is now indisputable, in view of what took place at the polls on Jan. 9, that the elerical assaults upon Gambetta have actually endeared him to many Radicals, while the rancorous abuse he incurred at the hands of ROCHEFORT and other Extremists has insured to him the sympathy of many Moderate Republicans who otherwise might have preferred the leadership of SIMON and DUFAURE.

In view of the irreconcilable principles and prejudices which divide the Deputies who occupy the Right from those who sit on the extreme Left of the Chamber, we may be sure that the municipal elections will promote the growth and the success of the GAMBETTA party even in the present Legislature. The state of things was very different in the assembly convoked at Bordenux and which finished its existence at Versailles. In that case the signs of republican tendencies in the country were rethe discussion, it was supposed he would garded as so many notes of warning, and caused the fusion of the three monarchical factions for the purpose of throwing up conservative barriers while there was yet time. Now, however, the measures of GAMBETTA could only be thwarted by a condition of Monarchists with advanced Radicals; and this seems impossible. The chances are that Opportunism will go on gathering strength up to the new election for members of the lower Chamber. when, if the scrutin de liste shall meanwhile have been adopted, the opponents of Gam-BETTA will be represented by an insignificant minority in the popular branch of the Legislature.

The Greatest Damage Done by Fire.

If the town officers in the portions of the country which suffer from forest fires lend proper assistance, the tenth census will contain statistics concerning those conflagrations that may prove of the greatest value as a guide to legislative efforts for preventing the destruction of our growing timber by accidental fires.

At the instance of Mr. C. S. SARGENT, who has charge of the statistics of forestry, the Superintendent of the Census has issued a circular to such officers asking for partleulars as to the area burned over and the as to the causes of the forest fires in each town. Suggestions as to methods for the better not turn up on Groton Heights to hear of France are not yet forthcoming. We are prevention of the fires are also sought by this the cration. A hundred years have passed circular, which should command the most careful attention of every town officer who

Few people have any proper conception of councils. Enough is known, however, to the magnitude of the damage annually done by these forest fires. In a dry season, like opinion; and this in its turn foreshadows | last summer, for lastance, they often burn the course of political events during the up timber of millions of dollars in value. coming twelvementh, which will witness | The total of the immediate loss they occathe dissolution of the present Chamber of sion in the destruction of buildings and method of endoavoring to remedy the evil of an semetimes greater than that brought about the Opportunists was a surprise to most per- | by any of the other conflagrations of which sons, though no competent observer could | we have had experience, even those that laid have doubted that their prospects were | waste Roston and Chicago. The vast forest much more encouraging in January than | fires of 1871 in Michigan and Wisconsin alone they had been six months before. The in- caused a pecuniary loss estimated at hundignant opposition kindled in many quar- | dreds of millions. Including both woodland

been, in no wight measure, cooled, discour- not only forests, but also villages and cultivated farms. Such fires have of recent years devastated many thousand acres in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and occasioned a loss in timber alone which

aggregates millions more. In a single year forest fires have destroyed as much timber as would be rehad shown itself a staiwart champion of quired for the ordinary consumption of the country for ten years. And yet that is only the first loss. We must add the incalculable prospective damage done the land over which the fires have burned. They generally leave it in a condition which prevents it from again nourishing valuable species of timber until after many years have passed. Instead of the fine timber destroyed, inferior growths appear. The calcined soil refuses to sustain better species than scrub

oak or some other worthless variety of tree. All through the South, for instance, hard pine is being replaced by an almost uscless species, owing to the annual practice of burning over the forests to improve the miserable pasturage they yield. In our Northern States the white pine and the hemlock do not again grow on land proviously burned over. In this State regions once covered by pine forests are now parely able to support buckleberry and blackberry

jushes, so frequent have been the fires. This enormous loss is occurring at a time when the legitimate demands upon our timber were never so great, and when it is obvious that our timber supply can only be kept sufficient for our needs by the greatest care in preserving and replacing our forests. Moreover, instead of diminishing with the advance of civilization, the fires are rather increasing. There is more danger of them from the sparks of passing locomotives and from the carelessness of the multiplying population. Last summer the fires were especially destructive, and they are sure to rage to some extent every summer, and to a great extent when the season is dry and

the winds favorable. It is intended to make the tenth census more complete than any taken before in its information as to our forests. The subject is one in which a much greater degree of intelligent interest is shown than it formerly received, for the necessity of efficient measures for the preservation of a proper proportion of woodland begins to be better appreciated. The wanton waste of valuable timber in the making of clearings, in fencing, and in obtaining firewood, needs to be checked; but the greatest enemy of our forests is fire. How to prevent these forest fires is one of the most serious of questions. We hope, therefore, that the town officers of whom information is sought for the census will take due pains to furnish full and accurate facts regarding them, and so supply Mr. SARGENT with the data for a thorough study of the whole important subject.

He Answers the Purpose.

Already Mr. Conkling lets it begin to eak out that though he peremptorily refused to indicate in advance of the election of Senator any preference on his part as between PLATT, Chowley, and Monton, yet, in point of fact, PLATT was his first choice all the time. Complaint is made, and the feeling is

pretty general, that PLATT is not enough of a man for the place. But he is as much of a man as could get along harmoniously with Senator CONKLING as his colleague.

CONKLING wants a man to obey. PLATT will obey.

CONKLING will do all the leading; PLATT all the following. PLATT will answer the purpose for which CONKLING selected him.

The Senate passed a number of bills yes terday, among them one appropriating \$250,000 to purchase the Freedman's Bank building. and one giving Gen. Onb the rank and pay of a Major-General on the retired list. Mr. WIL-LIAMS introduced a bill appropriating \$1,500,000 or ocean mail service, not to cost over \$30 per mile per annum. In the House a large number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Cox for the apportionment of Representatives in accordance with the last census. Rescs were offered for an inquiry int pediency and cost of the establishment of a tele-

graph service by the Government.

A queer custom of officeseekers is that of going in gangs to the dispenser of patronage. as if to lay siege to him, and make him surrender by sheer force of numbers. The last delegation that visited Ganfield on a piacehunting quest was so numerous that, instead of attempting to talk with them, he fired off a speech at them. A delegation now on the road to Mentor is eighteen strong. Do the officeseekers, when they act as committees to repre sent somebody, go in a mob in order to keep each other's courage up? Or is the purpose to have plenty of watchers that no one man may get ahead of the others? Whatever the reason. when a meeting chooses a committee to ask for offices, it thinks nothing of having twelve or twenty men to tell a very plain story. No doubt several times twelve or twenty men want to go. in order to feather their own nests while repre senting their constituents. Still, when for the close private questioning of one or two persons is substituted a published speech and general penediction by the great besieged, the delegation stands a good chance of having got nothing but words.

An immediate result of last week's telegraph consolidation was the introduction veserday, in Congress, of several bills or resolutions to give the Government the control of the elegraphs. One resolution offered by Nicholas FORD of Missouri, in the House, directed the Committee on Post Offices and Post Bonds to report a bill for the construction of such new lines, at Government expense, as may be necessary to protect the people from monopoly; but Mr. Fond's resolution was ruled out of order. During the past five years movements have been made in every Congress to accomplish Government ownership and operation of the telegraphs; but they have always been defeated. and this winter, for the first time in years, they had seemed to be practically at an end, their friends giving up in despair. The consolidation of last week started them into new life.

Gen. Joe Hawley has been asked to make the oration at the centennial commemoration of the Fort Griswold massacre and the burning of New London in the Revolutionary war, and he has said yes. Gen. Joe Hawley is the value of the property destroyed during the | President of a company doing business in Lonyear 1880 and during the last ten years, and | don: but if any of his English friends chance to be in this country next September, they had since the occurrences of which the General will have to speak; the people of the two countries have agreed to let bygones be bygones, and are now on excellent terms, as we hope they always will be; but the story of the Fort Griswold massacre cannot be so softened in the telling as to be agreeable to modern English ears.

The proposition to put water meters in the private houses of Brooklyn is a doubtful insufficient water supply. The expense of the meters would be very great, and the wastage they might save probably is overestimated, as compared with this expense. The case is different with meters in factories and other establishments using great quantities of water for mechanical and manufacturing purposes. Besides, there may be drawbacks to the policy of restricting the use of water by such means. There should be water enough for all, so far as authorized religious bodies had manifestly | thousands of square miles, and destroyed | its amployment for drinking and washing it.

concerned. Meters might frighten people into using less than they ought to use, and the sum laid out on them would itself go far toward procuring the additional supply of water, which is the real thing needed.

Thus far, the year is remarkable for burst ing boilers. Already at least five have exploded, and many persons have thus been killed. The boiler that burst to Allentown on the 6th killed eight men and seriously injured fourteen others. The next day a Newark boiler burst and four lives were lost; on Wednesday last a like accident in Detroit resulted in the killing of four men; and on Saturday a Passale boiler killed one man and malmed another. The last wonk boiler that gave way happily hurt no one. But had it burst twenty-four hours earlier. when McCREERY's store was filled with women and Broadway with pedestrians, it might have left a record long to be remembered.

If the five thousand copies of President Madison's manuscript treatise on logic which a pending bill proposes to print for the use of the House, and the twenty-five hundred which it proposes to brint for the use of the Senate, should be read and inwardly digested by Congressmen, the sum which it is proposed to devote in buying it might not be wholly wasted. But even on the supposition that all of them could understand it, it would be preposterous to suppose that any of them would read it.

Among the extraordinary contrasts in the census of cities one is furnished by San Francisco and New Orleans; and this contrast is made more apparent because the two cities stand side by side in the list as ninth and tenth in point of size. Twenty years ago San Francisco had but 56.802 inhabitants, while New Orleans had 168,675; last July San Francisco had 233,956, while New Orleans had 216,140. On a smaller scale a still more marked contrast is afforded by Oakland and Mobile. Oakland in 1860 had 1,549 innabitants, and Mobile 29,258; but in 1880 Oakland and 34,556, and Mobile

Converted Enfields are the instruments which some of the worthy people of Birmingham are using to do a great work in Ireland. At a small expense these old rifles, which have given way in the British service to the Sniders and the Martini-Henrys, and were long ago sold cheap, are convered into breech-loaders; and it is believed that they are sent across to Ireland, disguised in innocent-looking mercantile boxes, to the satisfaction of the peasants and the profit of the gun dealers. This work of conversion is prosecuted with much zeal, and, unless the Government is on the watch, is likely to bear fruits.

One of the bilis pending in Congress proposes that fifty thousand copies of La Duc's annual report shall be printed in German. If they were all printed in Sanscrit perhaps the Western husbandmen would not be much the losers, and the documents would sell for as much a pound to the pulp mills. Still, that is no reason why fifty thousand copies of a bureau report should be printed in a foreign language.

When the America entered the race for the Queen's Cup in England in 1851, there was no stipulation as to the class of vessels she should sail against. She went over to compete with the fastest yacht of any description in the English fleet, and the fleet was pitted against her. If English yachtsmen are now going to challenge us again for that cup, let them follow the example we set them in '51. It would look like a small piece of business now, when we are weak in sloops, to send over a huge steel cutter, 89 feet long, to compete with our sloops. It is all very well to talk about time allowance. That thing never was, and never can be, satisfactorily arranged. It must necessarily impair, if not destroy, all interest in regattes; it practically kills a race. A big fellow must always ook small when he challenges little fellows. If we are to have a race for the Queen's Cup, let it be open to sloops and schooners, to all comers, and may the best yacht win.

Mr. S. S. Cox is perhaps a believer in the uck of odd numbers. At all events, he favored in the House yesterday, not 300, but 301 members, as the new basis of apportionment for Congress.

The Question of Sewer Gas,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the resent time there is a walespread airran concerning the arions systems of plumbing and trapping pages in ouses so as to obviate the danger from pages generated n waste and soil pipes. I have an experience of mort twenty years in plumbing. During that time I have tried to acquaint myself with all the methods of trapping and reinitating pipes. stimatur pipes.

he system snown and explained in your paper two
are and delice hipsen as the Dickerbook system is to
mind the only sure way of keeping houses tree from
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TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: I have

r some time been rending and studying a new work of ound, with the above title, "eing apart of "The Problem t Human Life," by Wifferd in which the wave theory, es universally taught and believed, is partroosly assu-ed, and its chief exponents-Tyniali, Heliub its, and Mayer-are critically responsed. I do not write either to and very interesting arguments, whoch, it correct make this book one of the most important additions to selen established theory of science reducided as mathematically settled for contrains, and time which has precedent effect between tealled in question. These positions and of numeric sear and the ignored as unweight of notice by the contraint searched mean man, as and of notice by the contraint science of the numerical search makes a number of reducided the class of the work, have the contraints enhanced the anthor's these Among these are Prof. L. L. Kontraint, and the class of the work, have time shifted in the contraint of the contraints of physics in the 1 statistics timed. Such they are hardly to suppose deposit of softened put for the contraint of the number of writers on small. the seriest corresponding an amountain representation of the said videoxy we that are schools and subject may be seen a subject may be seen that the series of virtual properties of the fact that had with standing the plantagine treatments to be fact that had with standing the plantagine treatment as been in the present of the said that the particular virtual, below that have been subject to the second two particular virtual and articles much that and said the public section of these corresponding contributes, and they will not be a made of the said that the said much section is the said threatment of these corresponding contributes, and they will not be a made of the said that it is further and other in the religion of a material plus functions and content in the interests of science.

Characteristics.

Congressman O'Brien.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUE You puln daily the name of James O'Brice, the Con-on the Tenth District as aftern times Wa is absence, in instinct to Mr. O'Brich and him health, and his absence is on that account a trace.

There District.

Does Not Want to Meet Mr. Chiffenden.

The Rev. J. Hratt Smith, the newly elected ongressman from Brookivn to succeed 8 B. Chithentes was vesterday at the Brooklyn City Hall making new

Valuable if Genuine.

A rare and valuable painting has just been

Is it Not Time for his Recall?

A PRETTY BIGH RATE OF SPEED.

A FIELD FOR CAPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: North

arolina is probably the best timbered State in

the world. I mean that from its seaboard to its western limit its 50,000 square miles probably

contain a greater abundance and variety of

good timber than any other region of the like

extent. All the trees found in the United States.

east of the Mississippi grow there and attain

large sizes. Some of its eastern timber has

long been used for ship building, and of late

some of its walnut and other trees are being

sent to Philadelphia to be manufactured into

furniture and returned to our people at a hand-

n the streets of Asheville many vehicles which

sent a thousand miles and sold to our citizens.

And yet in Buncombe and the adjoining coun-

Entrapped into a Marriage.

is an Souther Christians with House in his Wife's Committee.

In answer to the second point in her said

From the Los Augeles Herald.

Firm the Cincinnata Engageer.

Iown Ahead in Babics.

One of the strangest cases known in medical

Mr. N. Levering, whose apiary is in the Ca-

feet in circumference

had been made in the State of Wisconsin and

ne profit to the makers. Last summer I saw

Bunning Seventy-five Miles in One Bour and The Inducements in North Carolina-Timber. Water Power, and Cotton for Manufactories. Saving a Hattroad Company from a Loss

I am a railroad engineer. Away along in 1857, during the recent panie. I was running on the F, and C. Railroad. The railroad companies were going under in all directions. Every day we heard of new fediures, and quite often in a quarter where we lenst extracted it. Our read was generally looked upon as one of the most substantial in the nation; nobody seemed to have any fears that it would fail to survive the general smass-up; but yet I did not fully share in the general confidence. Wages were cut down, arrearages collected, and a great many other little matters seemed to indicate to me that the road had got into deeper water than was agreeable all around. Among other things, the master mechanic had told me in the spring that the company had ordered four first-quality. Taunion engines for the fail passenger loosiness. The road was put in the very best condition, and other preparations were made to cut down the time and put the trains through quicker than ever was known before when the new engines should come. Well, there was but one of the engines came. From the Bullionster

ties there is growing in great abundance wal-I said there was but one engine came; but she was, in my opinion, altagether the best ever turned out of the Taunton works, and that is saving as much as can be said of any engine. She was put in my charge immediately, with the understanding that she was mine. It was Saturday when she came out of the shop, and I was to take a special train up to Y—. The train was to carry up the President and several officers of the road to meet some officers of another road, which crosses ours there, and arrange some important business with thom. I had no trouble at all it making my forty miles an hour going out. The engine handed herself most beautifully. We were just holding up at Y—, when Aldrich, the treasurer, who had come out on the patiform to put the brake on slipped and fell. As we were still under good hendway he was much injured, and carried out to the hotel insensible. According to the President's direction, I switched off my train, turned my engine, and stood ready to start back to C— at a moment's notice. nut, cherry, maple, hickory, and all other kinds of hard wood, as well as white pine, balsam fir, &c. There are trees of black walnut, three and four feet in diameter, which are without limbs sixty and eighty feet from the ground. Oaks, poplars, or tulip trees, as well as cliestnuts, are sometimes twenty and even thirty Within two miles of Asheville there is more available water power than the Merrimae affords at Lowell. Why, then, should not some of your edizens who have money to invest erect an establishment and make furniture for the Southern States? As one railroad reached Asheville last year, and two others will probably get there during the present year, this furniture could be conveniently sent to all parts of the country.

A competent engineer at my request made an estimate of the cost of a damand race sufficient to carry the greater part of the French Broad River so as to adorn a fall of at least sixteen set. This river has at Asheville probably twice as much water as the Merrimac at Lowell, and yet he said it would be available at a cost of on thousand dollars. The ground is favorable for a good manufacturing town. As the river a not limbt to be frozen as those in New England are, and as cotton is hear, and therefore rather channer than at the North, such an enterprise would probably turn out to be very affords at Lowell. Why, then, should not some

dent's direction. I switched oif my train, turned my engine, and stood ready to start back to C— at a moment's notice.

Aidrich's presence was of so much importance that the business could not be transmed without him, so all those I had brought out, except the President and Aldrich, went back to C— on the 3 o'clock express train. This was the last regular train which was to tass over the road until next Monday. Early in the evening I left the machine in charge of my fireman, and went over to an eating house to see if I could not spend the time more pleasantly than on my engine. The hours dragged themselves away slowly. I was playing a game of dominoes with the station agent when in came Roberts, the President, in a state of great excitement.

"Harry" said be, "I want you to put me down in C— at 12 o'clock."

As it was nearly 11 o'clock then, and the distance was seventy-live miles, I thought he was joking at first; but when we got outside the door he caught me by the arm and hurried me along so fast that I saw he was in earnest.

"Harry," said he, "I you don't set me down in C— by 12 o'clock, I am a ruined man, and his goal is a ruined road. Aldreh is dead; but he told me before he died that he had embezzled from time to time \$500,000 of our money, and his clerk is to start with it on the 12 o'clock, beat from C— for Canada. If we don't have that money on Monday morning to make some payments with, the road goes into other hands; and if you put me down in C— at the right time, so that I save my money, you shall have \$5,000. Understand it, Harry—five thousand dollars."

Of course, I understood it, I saw now the reason why the wages had been cut down. I is not liable to be frozen as those in New England are, and as cotton is near, and therefore rather chosen than at the North, such an enterprise would probably turn out to be very profitable, as many kinds of manufacturing quality has any kinds of manufacturing quality be carried on. As both from and timber are convenient. I have often thought that this would be the best location for large factories to make railroad cars, as well as other vehicles and farmiture. It also ought to be remembered that previous and labor are much cheaper than in New England.

I may add that the tobacco trade, which is building up such towns as Durham and Winston, is now beloing Asheville.

You will observe that the census shows an increase in North Carolina of about thirty-three per cent, which is uto the average increase of the United States for the last ten years. I observe also that there are only ten of the States sheal of North Carolina in the number of cotton factories, she standing as the eleventh on the list. All the factories in the State are. I think, making handsome dividends.

The entief reason why we have not more factories is that, all the surplus moner in the State having been lost during the war, though we have greatly improved, yet the accumulation of applial has as yet not been sufficient for investment, in manufacturing to any great syner.

Of course, I understood it, I saw now the reason why the waxes had been cut down. I understood it all, and my blood boiled. I felt that I would save the road, if I lived, and told Roberts so.

that I would save the road, if I lived, and told Roberts so.

"See that you do it. Harry," he replied, as he climbed up on the steps of the coach which was sounded to my engine.

I strang up into the footboard, got up the switch tender to help my fireman, opened the throttle, and, just as she commenced moving, looked at my watch; it was just II o'clock, so that I had one hour to make my seventy-five miles in. From Y— to C—— there were tew carves on the road, but there were several newly grades. I was perfectly acquainted with every rod of it, so that I know exactly what I had to encounter, and when I saw how the engine moved I felt very little fear for the result. The road for the first miles was an air line, and so smooth that my engine flew along with in our State since the war. I have no into believe that any one of them has been sted or treated with invivility in our bor-and a few who have settled among us are oing well.

I have sometimes said that if some one would ublish a statement that, owing to the extreme rickeliness of the Southern people, the sun for me instifitient years had refused to shine on avoid these States, and that the people cultiof these States, and that the people cuit-d their farms only by the nid of tallow lies and pine forches, he would can the ax, though such a statement would not be absolutely falls the absolutely false than some that have been lished, yet it would be more strikingly so; as no and could beat it, the inventive us of the manufacturers of falsehood need The road for the first lines was an air ine, and so smooth that my engine flew along with scarcely a perceptible jar. I was so busy posting myself up as to the amount of wood and water abourd, &c. that we danced by the first station almost before I was aware of it, having been five minutes out and having five miles accomplished. not be further taxed.

The right to express opinion on all subjects, to vote as one pleases, and all other rights of person and priperty, are as well secured and exergised as freely in North Carolina as in any other State of the Union—and have been so ever since the close of the war. Yours truly,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

complished.

You are losing time!" yelled a voice from the coach. I looked around, and there stood Roberts with his watch in his hand.

I knew very well that we would have to increase our speed by some means if we carried rense our speed by some means if we carried out our pians of reaching C — by midnight, and looked anxiously around to see what I could do to accomplish that purpose. She was blowing off steam flercely at 110 pounds, so I turned down the valve to 200 for I knew we should need it all to make some of the heavy grades which lay between us and C —. It was three miles to the next station. With the exception of a few curves, the track was as good as the last. As we darted around what commonly seemed a rather long curve at the station, but which was at our rate of speed short enough. I looked at my watch, and we had done it in two minutes and a haif.

"Gaining." I shouted back to Roberts, who was standing on the nightory of the ceach.

"Look out for the heavy grades," he replied, and went inside the car.

The next six miles rose gradually from a level to ten and a half feet grade, the last which lay between us and the next station. My from a part her full, and now she have now a from the part of the part of

The next six miles rose gradually from a level to ten and a haif feet grade, the last which lav between us and the next station. My fireman kept her full, and now she began to get hot. The furnace door was red, and the steam raised continually, so that she kept her speed and passed the station like a streak of light in five minutes. Now came nine miles like the last, over which she kept pace with her time and passed the station in seven and a haif minutes. Here for ten miles we had a twenty-foot grade to encounter, but the worst of tall was at this place we would be obliged to stop for wood. I was just going to speak to Riberts about it when I looked around and saw him filling the tender from the longel with wood which had been placed there before stating, wille he had gone after me.

I believe we would have made this ten miles with the aame speed as before, but through the carelessness of the fir-men the fountain valve on the left-hand side of the engine got opened, and the water rose in the boilers of ast as to run the steen down to loo pounds before I discover a tender the difficulty was. At first hoteris did in tappoar to notice the decrease of special and kept at work at the wood as for dear life. But presently he looked up and seeding that the steep in the steep of the morning over to where I was, a read where the difficulty was, at first hoteris did in tappoar to notice the decrease of special and seed and decreased, he shouled. "Have, we are stopping!" and then coming over to where I was, he said: "Why, here we have been remised in an an enormous scale the stopping!" and then coming over to where I was principally deviated the morning of special was a victor of Christian and the reselt went of Christian and the station of the legistic station of the legistic probability was a victor of Christ and the reselt went of Christ and the station of the legistic station in the steam are apt to poule and the resent as a victor of Christ and the station of the response of the station of the station of the station

speed had decreased, he shouled. Harry, we are stopping!" and then coming over to where I was, he said: "Why, here we have been ten minutes on the last ten mines, and I believe we will come to a dead stant it something is not done! The speed is continually elacking. What is the matter?" I explained the cause. He was apparently satisfied with my explanation, and after having their down the safety view he elimbed over the tender, exherting me to "put her through for God's are a way and it was all the chirach for God's are a way and it was all the chirach for God's are an account.

see the Narron Or mode of benevicania, who is among pread in incorrence, lie was a been incolled ago, among the first Narron, lie was a been incolled ago, among the first Narron, lie was a been incolled ago, among the first Narron of the first Na

to 12 o'clock.

Now the engine was not in carrest. The furnace door, smoke area, and chimney were at red, while she seemed to fly onward as if the very evil one himself operated her by machinery. Six minutes carried as over that ten mines and we dared by the last station that and man he was a last several has overfament for about the second in the direction of the control of the

To settle a wager, a Hartford som drove from the act and the large set of durantal setants of a greater specific and the set was tracted before an apseling round not cover the distance in 1119 seven money. It was mostly good this to could not have a mostly good this to could not have a mostly good this to could not have a mostly good the steamhout's the steamhout's first particular and a senior no serior, not before starting gharded assented a senior my taking out an accident in some old bottom some old to a greater speed.

Well, ust as I came to a standstill in the depot at C—the big check beenied out twelve, and the steamboat was getting her steam on. Rotters got on board in time and nothing to spare. But he saved the money. He found it hid away to see the country of the c

in some old boxes, as Aldrich had directed him

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size This time

To the Editor of The Sun-Size This time for tables, First and Lineman, to the population we have more instructed than any other country in or out of the United States that the sun-states on.

To the Editor of The Sun-Size This time is at water I was in Paris. There were exceptionally very heart enoughly. The Street-remaining Bureau on gaged 30,000 extra hands for I believe, three weeks. The Is there a little School:

From the New Origins Programs.

Richard A. Pro-ther wants to become a joursust. He should try his hand on Tax Suy.

C. Nature.

Richard School as Suy.

Richard School as

SUNBE IMS.

-A sixteenth interest in Goat Island, at

A mermald on exhibition at St. Louis over to be half monkey and half sudfish.

Dencon Richard Smith has discovered

At Mentone a committee has been formed induce the French Government to shelps going

M. Victor Hugo has agreed to be Honorary President of the committee for the erection at Nice of a mornishest to Gardeslell.

James Hogg shot his daughter at Carthage, Mo., and committed encode. The girl renovered, but afterward vendeded that, as her father had degree The autonsy of the body of the late

President of Switzerland, Herr Anderwort, who commit-ted saidle, showed that he was suffering from hyper--The Birmingham Post understands that the Eurneh Watch Company or Lorella has this year ear-ried off, in fair competition, the contract for watches for

be Indian State culturays, which has hitherto failed to American manufacturers

-The second volume of the "Memoirs of Researth," which has just appeared, reverly the fact that after the peace of Voltarance, vaccur and Victor Eman uel took measures to bring about a vast rising in Bun gary, and thus clear their way for another war with

George Eliot was never photographed . Burton, the director of the N tional Gallery, and given o her; and the other by Mr. S. Lawrence, which is in the drawing room or his house in Edinburgh

The London correspondent of the Leeds sers is intermed that Lord Renconstickt has been at work on another political novel, which may shortly be expected to see the light. It is said that it will deal with that period of English history with which Mr. Disraell nime it was so closely bound up, and which witnessed his denunciation of Sir Rebert Peel and his lively warfare with Daniel O'Connell. The Rev. Marcus Ormond of Rushville,

Ind., recovered from brain tever with his memory charles zone. He recollects nothing that he knew before his illness, but bearns readily, and seems to possess his other mental monities unimpaired. His wife is teaching him to speak and read, treating him as a child. He earns very fast, however, and hopes in a few years to know about as much as ever. -Mr. Riding of Monroe County, Miss.,

took in two strangers for the night, only to find that he had entertained devils unawares. After chloroforming im, his wire, and in ant, they plandered the house and et fire to it, whereby the inmates perished. Reiribp-ion speedily overtook onelof the wretches. He was pla-ened, placed among pine splinters, and burned to death. The same tate awaits his comrade it caught. One of the most remarkable circum-

stances connected with the ann Jewish agitation in Ger-many is that the German students are among its most realons supporters. A meeting of students was held recently in Berlin for the purpose of extending the move nent, and it was attended by deputations from half a submitted to Prince Bismarck has been signed by no ewer than 1.400 Berlin students and 1.003 in Leipsu

-At a polyglot accademia held in Rome ecently in honor of Cardinal Hassoun, poems were re-sited and occasionally hymns or songs were sung in Hebrew, Chaldaic, literary and vulcar Armenian, literary and vulgar Syrine, Arabic, Turkish, Georgian, Illyric, reck, ancient and modern, Cingalese, Russian, French, ermon, Hungarian, Latin, Albanian, English, and Italian. An album, beautifully bound, containing the text of the poems recited and the sonra sung, was presented to The marriage of the Baroness Burdett-

Courts, says the Lordon Fresh, will take place during the present month. The day, however, is not definitely fixed. The happy pair will spend the honeymeon is the country in retirement. The forfeiture clause in the will of the late Duchess of St. Albans is to be contested upon several points, among others that the bridegroom is not an alien within the meaning of the clause. Should there no issue the eldest son will inherit the title of the mother, but he, as well as the younger children, will bear the family name of the father.

-A few days ago Mr. Gulldford Onslow and several other pentlemen had an interview with the lichborne claimant at Portsea Convict Prison. The claimant was in good beath, and expressed himself much pleased with the interest taken in his case, and the near approach of his appeal to the House of Lords, which is soon to be head. It is stated that much important evidence will be forthcoming. This further evidence, to gether with that collected from abroad, will shortly be isid before the House of Commons, and a motion made for an investigation into the whole question.

The Rev. Father O Reilly of Carondelet, Mo, had some repairs made in his church by a Germat carpenter. The job was completed late on Saturday them, but he pand no head to the order, and was present an exect down by the elementary A lively fighten

large robberies in England has been disposed of through this association, whose agents are said to be located in all the principal towns of Europe.

Miss Conts had a suspicion that William

Patien did not mean to keep his engagement to marry her. The kent the toligate at Norristown, fud. and be

A Private design to the second that content is a same private of second the second of the same o